

No 86

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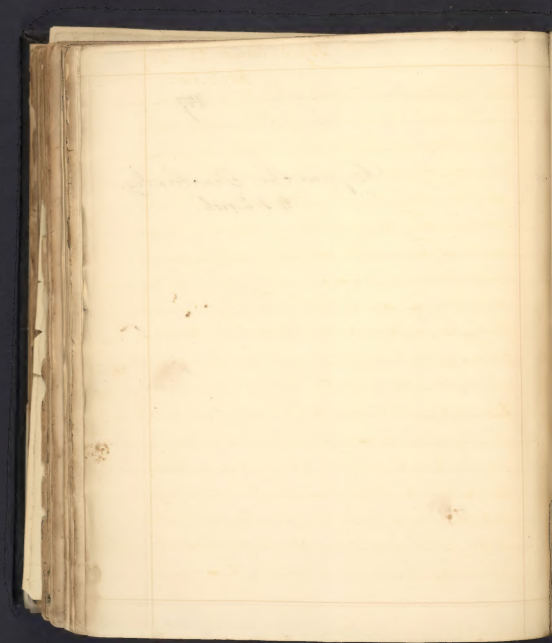
# 11

Dev. 7<sup>th</sup> 1826

1127

100 Walnut

*Cynanche Trachealis.*  
# 2 Irish



Pap. 2 - March 20<sup>th</sup> 1827 /

W. & No.

Cynanche Trachealis, or Croup. -

An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea and larynx has been denominated croup. The vessels of the part, in this disease, instead of throwing out an increased quantity of mucus, are excited so high as to produce coagulable lymph. - - Not only the trachea and larynx are affected in this disease, but the inflammation extends to the ramifications of the bronchia and lungs, from which, there is an expectoration of a puriform nature. There is a peculiar sound attending inspiration in this disease - it is a sonorous wheezing, compared by some to the crowing of a cock; there is also a stridulous sound in coughing, and speaking - great difficulty in respiration, thirst, febrile symptoms, and a some spasmodic affection of the parts involved -

Sept. 6 - March 30 1887

The disease has been divided by some into two kinds; the primary or idiopathic. - When it is seated primarily in the trachea, bronchia, and surface of the lungs; symptomatic when it occurs as the consequence of some previous disease such as Measels, Scarlatina &c. -

Diagnostics. - Croup may be confounded with acute Asthma, but by the following symptoms we can generally distinguish them. - In Croup there is seldom any remission, which generally occurs in Asthma: there is in Asthma very little cough: in Croup the voice shrill and small, the pulse full and strong, urine high coloured. - In Asthma the urine is limpid, the voice croaking. -

The inflammation in this disease must be peculiar, for there is generally a concretions on the surface of the Trachea which would be very common, if it were a consequence of



every inflammation of these parts. - That there is a Membrane formed in this inflammation, cannot be denied, for Dr & Physick has presented to the Wistar Museum with a specimen of the kind. The matter of which this substance is formed, possesses different properties from those of Mucous, or from that matter which is thrown out in common inflammations of the mucous membrane; and can only be accounted for as was by Dr Hunter, that is, it is not a secretion from the mucous glands, but that it is thrown out by the capillary arteries, similar to an exudation thrown out in inflammation of other internal mucous membrane. ---

The new membrane which is formed in Croak, is generally considered to be composed of nothing but coagulable lymph.

Croak sometimes prevails epidemically, yet

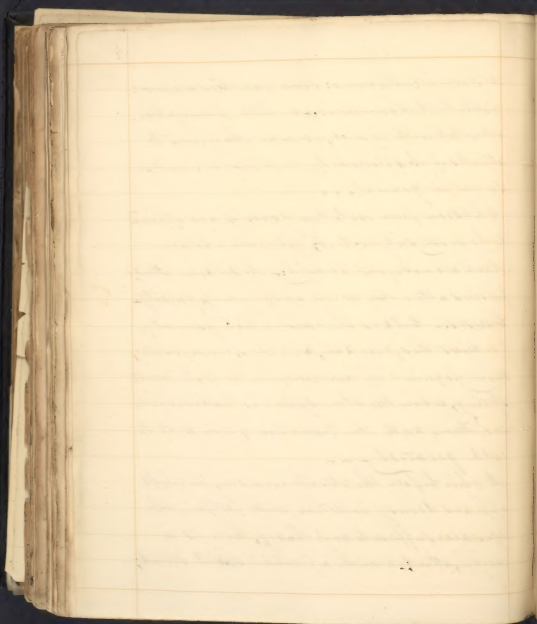




it is never contagious: some families are more liable to it than others, - a child having been attacked with it once, is more obnoxious to attacks of it afterwards, but they are not so severe in general. -

Children from one to ten years of age appear to be most subject to it, yet those who are older are not exempt from it; - it seldom attacks persons after they arrive at the age of puberty. Causes. - Cold is the cause which generally produces this disease, and it is, consequently, most frequent of occurrence in the Winter and Spring, when the atmosphere is loaded with the moisture and the transition from heat to cold greatest. - - -

A while before the attack comes on, the child appears drowsy, inaction and fretful, the eyes are suffused and lachrymose, there is a cough, attended with a peculiar shrill sound;







and excoriations at these points. ---

Prognosis. Scrophulous dangerous disease, and will sometimes destroy the child quickly by suppuration, either by a phlegmonic affection of Gottis, or by a purulent matter filling up the Branchia. But when it terminates in health, the inflammation terminates by resolution, the spasms cease, respiration becomes more free, the expectoration becomes copious and easy, the voice assumes its natural sound, and the membrane that was formed on the Trachea is gradually dissolved. }  
 But the unfavourable symptoms are, considerable difficulty in breathing, great anxiety, frequent, lots of coughing, no expectoration, violent fever, the pulse becoming irregular and intermitting. ---

The duration of the disease is various; sometimes it terminates, fatally in twenty four



I am not, however, exaggerating, as it has been put, it is  
 contrasted to the Land as South Sea. It is  
 estimated that in the last year, the  
 rate of the currency has fallen, the price of  
 a bag of rice. - - - -

The other was deposited in the section, on a  
stone, in a narrow, deep notch. Sometimes  
it, perhaps, have been a little - sometimes in  
large, as in a cavity, - but, but more  
frequently they were marked in an  
infinite. Sometimes they were adherent to  
the surface; sometimes the surface was filled with  
dark numerous holes, - as when some flies  
is found in them. The other part of the  
the need is found to be more general  
a sort - -

from the abscissances on this section, and  
symptoms attending the disease, I was  
not more so on a section in





measles, meningitis of the brain, typhoid  
and diphtheria, was a spontaneous efflu-  
tion of the parts. ---

### Treatment.

Phlebotomy, emetics, purgatives, and blisters,  
constitute the basis of our therapeutic  
disease. --- The first thing then to be  
done, is, to take away blood from the semi-  
jugular vein, according to the age and habit  
of the patient; and it will be found that  
the most benefit when carried almost  
ad deliquium animi. When the symptoms are  
violent, should the difficulty of breathing and  
other distressing symptoms continue, unrelieved,  
we should resort to the lancet again, and af-  
terwards apply leeches to the skin immediately  
over the trachea.

General and a local bleeding are the greatest  
means of relief, and without it few cases



it can be cured. A general allusion de-  
 scribed in the present would be very valuable  
 in use. Yet the importance of this and some other  
 more attempts to describe, and establish.  
 A new or mixture of opium in its use by  
 dark subjects this would be so apt to give  
 relief as to be objectionable. I think this is as  
 merely an hypothesis not confirmed by subse-  
 quent experience. <sup>There are but</sup> few persons  
 who do not give the preference to this  
 as the best way -

A small and brief notice of the  
 of nature in the commencement of the  
 ought not to be neglected, and especially  
 various black-bellied; for by pursuing this  
 plan so far as to reduce various nations  
 generally, and on the surface of the earth,  
 so as to prevent the spread of the war, from  
 growing, and civilization which is so many



to the disease, (whether it consist of an  
effusion of coagulable lymph &c.)  
and thus obviate the adventitious mem-  
brane now forming, will be surmounting  
more than one-half of the difficulty in  
the cure of this complaint; but it is only at  
the commencement of the attack that we  
can expect to accomplish this.----

After we have promoted the discharging, both gen-  
eral and local, and the disease continues violent,  
it is necessary to apply a small  
regulate farad. to the throat, and a discharge  
should be procured from this, by drying it  
with the same instrument.----

Having kept these stools, it will be important 3  
in the next place to administer an emetic;  
and of these, the best are tartarised antimony,  
and ipecacuanha, in a dose agreeing with  
the age of the child and sufficient to



prurice, copious vomiting; it will be found  
to give great relief if thrown off a quan-  
tity ofropy mucus. --

It will be beneficial to attend to position.  
The child will be more easy, and rest  
better, in an erect position; and it will  
also prevent asphyxiation --

throughout the whole course of the complaint  
the strictest anti-bilious regimen must  
be enforced on the patient, and the bowels  
should be kept in a relaxed state by the  
frequent exhibition of purgatives. --

When the intestines are in an inactive state  
and bound up, the more active cathartics  
should be given, and for this purpose  
the submeriate of mercury or Calomel will  
be found an excellent medicine, either  
alone or in combination with other ca-  
thartics, such as Jalap, rhubarb &c. in dose.

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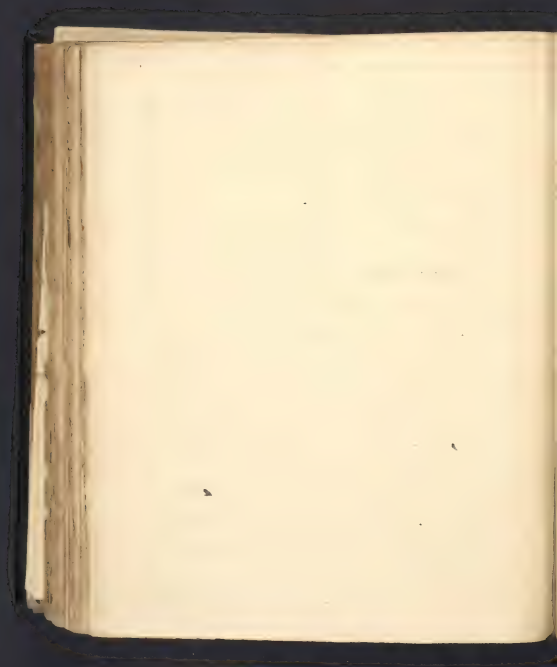


pure nuxia in general it is necessary to make  
a pretty decided effect on the bowels.

The operation of the purgative antispas-  
tic, should be assisted by occasionally  
administering clisters.

To determine the skin and produce  
diaphoresis, a solution of tartarized an-  
timony & small doses of ipecacuanha,  
given every two or three hours. ---

It has been proposed to give nuxia sea,  
for the purpose of obtaining a more decided  
diaphoresis, and it may be beneficial by  
loosening a relaxation of the trachea and  
larynx; but if given in smaller doses  
it will determine to the surface of the  
lungs, render expectoration more easy  
and copious, and it will also produce  
mild diaphoresis without distressing  
the stomach. ---



The warm bath is highly recommended; and general experience affords it to be very salutary in its effects, by relaxing the system generally, and producing copious sweating. The bath should be between ninety and one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit, - - - -

By the use of the means above enumerated, the progress of the disease can be generally arrested, if employed during the first day or two; but if we negligently trust to inert and trifling remedies, we will <sup>be</sup> forced to exhibit a shock, that will reflect disgrace upon our character, and recognize death as the offspring of a fatal and untimely practice - - How necessary then is it for us to be prompt and decided, in the use of the measures recommended in this disease, for delay should not even in its early stage, be so much



under the influence of copious bleeding, em-  
gatives and emetics, as most other inflamma-  
tions -

There is generally in this disease thrown  
out the course, a fragment of mucus or  
loose in the trachea, which if it were for-  
mitted to remain, would form into a mem-  
brane; consequently, it will be highly ne-  
cessary to administer an emetic once or  
twice a day to create such a tendency, and  
for this purpose tartar. emetic, or *Scroph.*  
*Syrup*, would be very appropriate.  
It is frequently in state, all the properties  
of an emetic and purgative, and also de-  
termines to the surface of the body -  
the dose is from ten drops to a tea spoon-  
full, according to the age of the patient,  
and violence of symptoms. -

*Digitalis* has been recommended as a

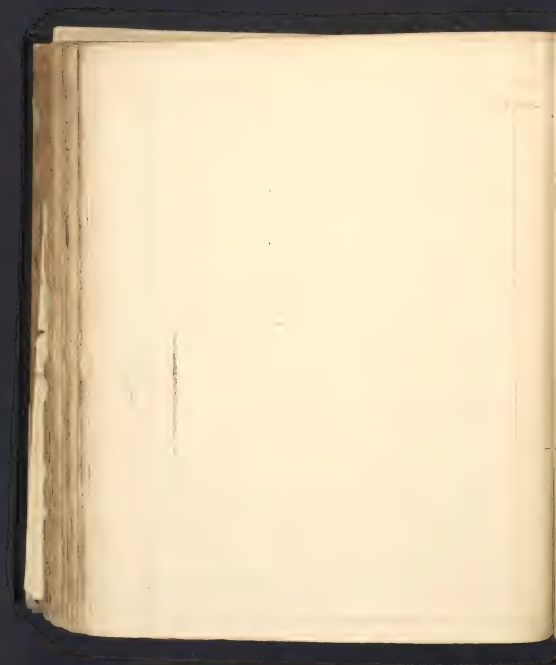


much in the neighborhood, and I may have  
 some, but I do not intend to make  
 any donation, and in the end to be sold  
 some as before in the city: the same  
 children is not in the right of it  
 according to the constitution.

What is to be done to make the standard more  
mixed in character to give a more liberal  
and increased education. -- The same.

riate & necessary, and in those on which  
to commit tolerably free, & a very satisfactory  
effect, and some such it acts almost  
specifically in this disease.

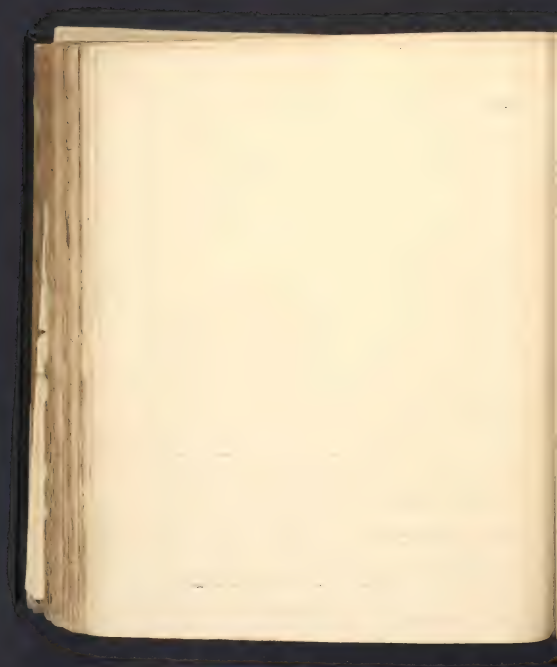
Some have recommended the employment of moraine, & at various salinities, as it keeps water in place at duration; but, now says, how can the cause be reached, that would not terminate totally before a salinisation could be obtained, if this remedy,





resorted to the exclusion of the mercury in-  
stant in this operation. The faculty, aban-  
doned as it is, recommended the submuriate  
of mercury in this disease, but it is gene-  
rally believed now, that it is productive of no  
great utility, except, when it has an emetic  
or purgative effect. -

Dr Hamilton informs us, that he has never  
used the submuriate of mercury in any case,  
before the lividness of the lips came on: that it,  
did not prove successful, his mode of ad-  
ministration was, to place the patient, in  
a bath of warm water, about, ninety, de-  
grees Fahrenheit, and give the calomel in  
doses of from one to five grains, four or five  
times a day, until the respiration became  
easy; I suspect, however, that the warm bath  
was productive of more benefit than the  
mercury, in this case; there is no doubt,



but that mercury would be a good remedy  
in Croup, if its own action could be established,  
it, previous to the commencement of the disease,  
and certainly it should be given as a tonic  
operating in the same manner as it is very anti-  
phlogistic. — — —

When the child is likely to be overcome by  
suffocation, we should administer a stim-  
ulating, such as strong tobacco snuff, —, and in-  
roduce it into the nostrils by means of  
a quill, & give an emetic that is very  
prompt in its action, as the solution of zinc  
in coffee, or in, or a solution of tartar emet-  
ic in tea wine. — — —

When copious aciletion by sneezing, cough-  
ing, general and local, is passing and heaving,  
and bisters, have been premixed, and the  
inflammatory action subsided, and the dis-  
ease owing its existence to a phlogistic



affection of the parts, we may administer opium or laudanum, alone or combined with Specacantha, in such doses as the age of the patient will admit. --

The operation of Tracheotomy has been proposed. When every other means have failed and this becomes necessary, it is recommended to make the incision between the thyroid and cricoid cartilages, in that membranous space which exists there; and afterwards to introduce the handle of the knife, and turn it round, so as to separate the edges of the windpipe; but when it is necessary to make the opening more permanent, the incision should be a crucial one, and the four angles cut off; or a tube of silver or common quill cut so as to make a free opening through it, and its edges should be coated with Sealing wax so as to prevent it from irritating the trachea;

1787  
The first of the year was a very dry one  
and the crops were much injured by the  
drought. The wheat was particularly  
affected and the yield was very small.  
The corn was also much injured and  
the yield was very small. The  
cattle and sheep were also much  
affected and many of them died.  
The people were very poor and  
many of them died of starvation.  
The government was very weak and  
the people were very discontented.  
The country was very poor and  
the people were very poor.  
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the people were very poor.

to which tube or quill should be attached  
 straps of linen, for the purpose of passing  
 round the neck, and confining the tube  
 in the orifice made in the trachea. ---

But this operation very often fails, and in  
 fact seldom succeeds, though performed  
 under judicious circumstances, and by  
 our most skillful surgeons. ---

Wilson P. Driskill M.D.

